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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 227): FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND U. S. IMPORTS

WHEAT CONDITIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

The condition of the wheat crop in the North African countries is above average, according to a cable received from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson, who is now in North Africa for the purpose of studying the wheat situation in those countries. Conditions during the latter part of March and April, however, are the decisive factors in determining the production. Mr. Dawson estimates that about 4,500,000 bushels, largely hard wheat, will be available for export during the coming season if the present favorable conditions continue.

CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market was again easier during the week ended February 26, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The Berlin average of \$16.64 per 100 pounds for heavy hogs, however, was still slightly higher than a year ago. The Hamburg lard market was stronger at \$12.60 but the average was \$1.50 per 100 pounds below last year. See table, page 245.

In the British cured pork market, prices were generally easier during the week ended February 19, according to Liverpool averages cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Prevailing prices remain generally above a year ago, but American green bellies were down to last year's levels. Lard quotations also were easier and \$1.40 below corresponding figures for 1929. See table, page 245.

Wool importers at Bradford, England, are buying larger quantities but lack of confidence in stability of prices is still retarding new business, according to a cable from Consul Macatee. Prices of tops and yarn are generally unchanged but are still weak. New orders recently received indicate that an improvement is expected soon in fine worsteds and heavy woolens.

In the principal European butter markets there was an unusually general decline of about 1 cent a pound during the week ended February 20. The Copenhagen quotation was equivalent to 34.5 cents against 35.9 cents the previous Thursday and 38.3 cents a year ago. With 92 score in New York quoted at 35.0 cents, or 14.5 cents lower than a year ago, best Danish in London is now 2.5 cents above New York. Nearly 30,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter was reported afloat as of February 15, but shipments from that source are being controlled with a view to providing a steadily diminishing supply to British markets as the season advances from its early winter peak. Australian shipments now afloat are quite normal and Argentine still light. See price table, page 245.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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1930 wheat acreage

The 1930 winter wheat acreage in the 9 countries for which estimates have been received is 112,816,000 acres or 2.5 per cent below the 115,725,000 acres sown in these countries for the 1929 harvest. The countries included are United States, Canada, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy, France, Algeria, Tunis and India. The winter wheat area sown in France is placed at 12,608,000 acres which is 65,000 acres below the area sown in 1929, but is 216,000 acres greater than the area harvested. See table, page 240.

Foreign growing conditions

Temperatures in the northern part of central Europe were above average during the week ended February 20 but frosts and some precipitation were reported in the southern regions where there is little or no snow cover according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The alternate freezing and thawing temperatures which have been general in central Europe during the past weeks are thought to have been somewhat unfavorable to the winter cereals especially as the soil moisture is below average this year.

A report of the Commissariat of Agriculture of the R.S.F.S.R. covering the first ten days of February states that the winter crops were well protected by snow and the conditions were quite satisfactory at that time. During the early part of the week ended February 20, however, thawing temperatures were general throughout Ukraine and in the regions bordering the Black Sea. Frosts extended over a wide area during the latter part of the week when the snow cover was apparently very light. Reports continue to complain that the small share of spring wheat which is being collected for the spring sowing is endangering the planned increase of 20 per cent in the 1930 spring wheat acreage.

Wheat production in 1929

The 1929 wheat production in 44 countries was 3,290,170,000 bushels, a decrease of 14 per cent from the production of 3,824,689,000 bushels in the same countries in 1928 when they represented 97 per cent of the estimated world total wheat production exclusive of Russia and China. The estimate of the Australian crop has been revised upward 13,000,000 bushels to 125,000,000 bushels as compared with 159,790,000 bushels harvested in 1928. The estimate of the Rumanian production has been revised downward to 84,510,000 bushels as compared with the previous estimate of 99,752,000 bushels and 115,544,000 bushels in 1928. The first estimate of the 1929-30 production in New Zealand is 7,091,000 bushels against 8,833,000 bushels in 1928-29. See table page 238.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to February 15, 1930 were 107,936,000 bushels against 115,274,000 bushels during the same period of 1928-29. The exports during the week ended February 15 were 2,136,000 bushels as compared with 2,775,000 bushels during the preceding week and 1,895,000 bushels during the week ended February 16, 1929.

Canada

The exports of wheat and flour from Canada during the month of January 1930 were 7,257,000 bushels against 25,032,000 bushels during January 1929. Exports during the seven months, July 1 to February 1 were 117,477,000 bushels against 303,956,000 during the same period of 1928-29. Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Division of Canada on February 14 were 150,900,000 bushels against 152,212,000 bushels on February 7 and 136,636,000 bushels on February 15, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended February 14 were 431,000 bushels and shipments were 93,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 1,551,000 bushels and shipments were 2,168,000 bushels.

European market conditions

European grain markets were quiet during the week ended February 20, Mr. Steere reports. Trading was limited during the week and complaints are being heard about the slow revival of continental purchases. Stocks of wheat in northwestern European ports increased slightly during the week. The spot price of domestic wheat in Hamburg was quoted at \$1.61 per bushel on February 19 against \$1.65 on February 12. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin on February 19 was \$.97 per bushel which is the same as on February 12.

United States wheat prices

The steady tone of the domestic wheat markets during the previous week failed to hold as the markets weakened perceptibly during the week ended February 20 and future prices declined materially, particularly on the two closing days, to new low levels for the season. Liverpool quotations, also reached new low levels. The situation continues much as it has been for weeks with the decrease in the domestic visible supply disappointingly small during the past week. Lower Liverpool prices appear to be the result in part at least to cheaper Argentine offerings and increased pressure of Canadian wheat. May futures at Chicago closed at 113 cents on February 20 as compared with 123 cents February 13 and 133 cents one year ago. May futures at Winnipeg

Continued on page 221

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires 2/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan 16	123	127	116	120	118	127	126	132	135	138	b/110	b/117
	23	128	128	121	121	122	128	129	135	136	137	b/112 b/117
	30	127	120	120	114	121	120	129	126	135	132	115 118
Feb 6	127	121	119	113	121	120	129	126	136	126	115	114
	13	133	123	124	116	126	123	134	128	136	129	117 113
	20	133	113	125	106	127	114	135	114	156	117	116 104
Mar 6	27	129	121		123		131		134		115	
	127		119		122		130		133		114	
	13	130		122		124		131		134		114

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices. b/ February futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes:		No. 2 :		No. I :		No. 2 :		No. 2.:		Western	
	and grades	Hard winter	Dk. n. spring	Amber durum	Red winter	white	six markets	Kansas City	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Seattle a/	1929:1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan 10	108	123	108	121	125	133	---	122	141	136	116	126
17	115	121	114	118	130	131	122	113	141	134	113	123
24	118	122	119	118	132	131	138	119	142	133	120	123
31	117	118	117	114	131	127	132	115	144	129	118	120
Feb. 7	117	117	117	112	134	125	132	111	139	123	118	116
14	119	119	118	113	136	126	129	112	141	127	121	117
21	120		120		139		130		145		122	
28	117		118		136		126		138		121	
Mar 7	115		117		132		129		135		118	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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dropped 14 cents from February 13 to February 20. At Liverpool, the May closing price was approximately 117 cents on February 20, a drop of 12 cents from the price of February 13 and 19 cents under last year's price. Closing prices of May futures at Buenos Aires declined nine cents from February 12 to 19.

Cash wheat markets, following the lead of futures, strengthened during the week ended February 12 and average prices of all classes advanced. The class of soft red winter made the largest gain. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades at six markets advanced two cents to 119 cents per bushel or the same as a year ago. The price of No. 2 red winter at St. Louis advanced four cents to 127 cents but No. 2 red winter at Kansas City, No. 1 dark northern spring and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis each advanced only one cent to 113, 126 and 112 cents per bushel respectively. Western white, as indicated by the average of daily cash quotations at Seattle, advanced one cent to 117 cents per bushel as compared with 121 cents last year. Average cash prices for the week ended February 21 will show a decline from those of the previous week. The spread between cash closing prices at Winnipeg and Minneapolis remained unchanged at three cents in favor of Minneapolis as compared with a spread of seven cents a year ago.

Rye production in 1929

The 1929 rye production in 24 European countries stands unchanged at 901,005,000 bushels against 901,139,000 bushels in the same countriesⁱⁿ/1928. See table, page 238. The rye export syndicate agreement between Germany and Poland has been signed to become effective immediately and will remain in force until July 1, 1930, according to Mr. Steere. The agreement provides that 60 per cent of the exports shall be German rye and 40 per cent Polish, which are to be handled entirely by the syndicate. This gives the syndicate a practical monopoly on exports as they are given exclusive rights to the German imports certificates and the Polish export premium.

FEED GRAINS

Barley

The first estimate of the 1930 area sown to winter barley in France is 425,000 acres, which is an increase of 0.9 per cent over the acreage sown in 1929, and 40,000 acres more than the harvested area. The first estimate of the 1930 area sown to barley in Syria is 652,000 acres, which is 12.5 per cent below the acreage of last year. The condition of winter barley in Austria at the end of January was slightly below its condition a month earlier and at the same time a year ago.

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The 1929 barley production as reported by 40 countries now totals 1,477,361,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.8 per cent from the production in the same countries in 1928. The previous estimate of the barley crop in Spain has been reduced by more than 400,000 bushels to 97,521,000 bushels. The total for the 28 European countries reported is now 9.2 per cent above that of the same countries in 1928. The first estimate of the 1929-30 barley production in New Zealand is 689,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 15.4 per cent from the harvest of the preceding year, and the smallest crop since that of 1923-24. See barley production table, page 239.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 82,190,000 bushels, a decrease of 13.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended February 15 were one of the largest weekly shipments since September. Prices increased slightly, No. 2 barley at Minneapolis advancing one cent over the price for the previous four weeks to 58 cents per bushel. See barley trade and price tables, pages 241 and 242.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 14 amounted to 23,510,000 bushels, against only 13,856,000 bushels on the same date last year and 7,414,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of barley at Fort William and Port Arthur for the six-month period August 1929 - January 1930 amounted to 14,679,000 bushels, compared with receipts of 34,976,000 bushels for the same six months of the preceding year. Lake shipments of barley from Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1929 - January 1930 totaled 4,192,000 bushels, and rail shipments 134,000 bushels. During the corresponding six months of 1928-29, lake shipments totaled 28,346,000 bushels and rail shipments 1,530,000 bushels.

Oats

The first estimate of the 1930 area sown to winter oats in France is 2,118,000 acres. This is a decrease of 1.7 per cent from the acreage sown in 1929, but 151,000 acres above the area harvested.

The 1929 oats production in the 37 countries so far reported totals 3,619,127,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.4 per cent from the production in the same countries in 1928. The previous estimate of the oats crop in Spain has been increased by more than 7,000,000 bushels to 45,071,000 bushels and now stands at nearly 30 per cent above the 1928 crop. The total for the 27 European countries reported is now 8.5 per cent above that of the same countries for the preceding year. The first estimate of the 1929-30 oats crop in New Zealand is 3,858,000 bushels, which is an increase of 3.3 per cent over the 1928-29 harvest. See oats production table, page 239.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 19,345,000 bushels, a decrease of 31.5 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports during the week ended February 15, although still small, were the largest since the first week in January. No. 3 white oats at Chicago advanced one cent over the price of the two preceding weeks to 45 cents per bushel, which was 6 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See tables showing oats trade and prices, pages 241 and 242.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on February 14 stood at 14,974,000 bushels, compared with 16,350,000 bushels on the same date in 1929 and 11,124,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William and Port Arthur from August 1 - January 31 totaled 2,228,000 bushels against 15,735,000 bushels for the same six-month period of 1928-29. Oats shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur, August 1, 1929 - January 31, 1930 amounted to 4,952,000 bushels by lake and 1,034,000 bushels by rail. During the corresponding six-month period of 1928-29 lake shipments totaled 9,786,000 bushels, and rail shipments 2,332,000 bushels.

Corn

During the week ended February 17 temperatures were high in the corn zone of Argentina, the weekly mean being 82°, or 3° above the seasonal average, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The precipitation during the week amounted to 0.6 inch, which was only 0.1 inch below normal. With the record area that has been sown this year, and the favorable weather conditions recorded so far, there should be an unusually large corn crop in Argentina, which will begin to be harvested soon.

The first estimate of the 1929-30 area sown to corn in the Union of South Africa is 6,568,000 acres. This is an increase of 19.1 per cent over the area sown for the 1928-29 harvest, and the largest acreage on record there.

The 1929 corn production as reported in 21 countries totals 3,398,260,000 bushels, an increase of 1.1 per cent over the 1928 harvest. The previous estimate of the corn crop in Spain has been decreased slightly, but is still 17.3 per cent above that of 1928, while the European crop as a whole, in spite of recent reductions is still 71.5 per cent above that of the previous year. See corn production table, page 240.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 68,699,000 bushels, a decrease of 5.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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exports, while slightly below those of the two preceding weeks, were above the weekly average of the past two months. Argentine exports, which since the first of January have been running much above those at the same time last year, continued large. See corn trade table, page 241.

United States corn prices increased slightly during the week ended February 15. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago and May futures increased one cent to 84 and 92 cents, respectively, compared with 94 and 99 cents for the same week in 1929. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for both February and May delivery remained at 63 cents per bushel compared with 89 and 88 cents for May and June delivery, respectively, at the middle of February last year. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn amounted to 29 cents. See table showing corn prices, page 242.

The western European corn market continued dull at the beginning of February with prices continuing to decline, both for immediate and future delivery. In Denmark the importation of corn during 1929 amounted to over 18,000,000 bushels less than in 1928.

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COTTON

Cotton production for India for the 1929-30 season is forecast at 4,630,000 bales of 478 pounds net according to a cable from the Indian Department of Statistics at Calcutta. Last season's production for India, except Gujarat, was forecast at this time at 4,355,000 bales and the final estimate was 4,718,000 bales. Acreage planted to cotton this season is estimated at 25,121,000 acres as compared with 25,874,000 acres at this same time last year. The final estimate of acreage last season was 26,484,000 acres.

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SUGAR

Estimates of the 1929-30 world sugar production have recently been published by Willett and Gray, F. O. Licht, and Lamborn. These estimates all show decreases from 1928-29, varying between 2.0 and 3.3 per cent. Willett and Gray's estimate, which is a revision from an earlier published figure, places the world crop for the current year at 29,907,000 short tons as compared with the final figure of 30,516,000 short tons for 1928-29.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Licht's and Lamborn's estimates run a little higher than Willett and Gray's for both years. Licht places the 1928-30 world crop at 31,526,000 short tons as compared with 31,561,000 in 1929-30 while Lamborn estimates the crop for the current season at 30,522,000 short tons and the 1928-29 crop at 31,424,000 short tons.

According to F.O. Licht's statistics there was a carryover at the beginning of the 1929-30 season of 8,824,000 short tons as compared with 7,621,000 short tons at the beginning of the previous season, making a total supply for the current year of 30,352,000 short tons sugar as compared with 30,241,000 short tons in 1928-29. Licht estimates that a total of 29,483,000 tons sugar were consumed in 1928-29 and that probably 30,475,000 short tons will be consumed during the 1929-30 season. According to Lamborn's report the world sugar supply, including carryover at the beginning of the season, is 40,862,000 short tons for the current crop year as compared with 40,563,000 short tons available in 1928-29. Lamborn places the total world sugar consumption for 1928-29 at 30,203,000 short tons and estimates consumption for the present season, ending August 31, 1930, at 31,177,000 short tons. Estimates for the world sugar production is summarized on page 243 .

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples Wednesday, February 19, were slightly higher than those received last week, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. Prices this season for barreled apples are considerably better than those paid at this time a year ago, especially for Albermarle Pippin. Boxed Newtown prices are well above those received at this time last year but boxed Delicious and Winesap are making little if any better prices.

All barreled apples were in light supply except Albermarle Pippin, of which there were moderate supplies. Demand was brisk for Pippin, good for York, and moderate for Winesap, Baldwin and Greening. These varieties were all in generally good condition. Virginia Ben Davis met a slow demand, probably due to the condition of the fruit which was only fair. Washington Winesap was in liberal supply but the supplies of Newtown and Delicious were light. All boxed apple offerings were in good condition. The demand for Delicious and Newtown was good but slow for Winesap. The 158 and larger

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sizes of both Washington and Oregon Newtown sold at a discount. Canadian barreled apple supplies continue liberal with much of the fruit in faulty condition. This fruit was selling at prices ruinous to the shipper, according to Mr. Motz.

The prices paid at London for American apples continue to be below the Liverpool prices, the difference averaging from 25 cents to 75 cénts on barrels and about 25 cents on boxes. Supplies of barreled apples were light but boxed apple supplies were liberal, especially Winesap. The condition of the fruit offered was good. Supplies of apples to arrive in the United Kingdom from United States and Canada this week are reported by the Empire Marketing Board to amount to 61,000 barrels and 103,000 boxes. About 112,000 boxes of South African deciduous fruit arrived last week and over 220,000 boxes are expected within the next seven days. The arrivals of pears and grapes are increasing. Spanish and Jaffa orange arrivals in the United Kingdom have been heavy. The first New Zealand apples are expected to arrive about March 20, consisting of about 8,500 boxes of apples and a few pears. See Foreign Service release F.S./A-293, February 21, 1930.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Hamburg auction, Thursday, February 20, were about the same as last week, Mr. Motz reports. About 23,000 boxes of apples were sold as compared with 34,000 last week and 66,200 at this time a year ago. Prices paid for the best York and Winesap, in a lot of 560 barrels, averaged above those of last week. Boxed Winesap made about the same prices as last week but Rome and Newtown showed a little decline.

The demand in Germany for American apples is improving as a result of the practical cleaning up of competitive Continental varieties, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The outlook for the remainder of the season is good for sound American fruit. Yellow varieties are in particular favor at Hamburg. Winesap prices have not shown the improvement to the same extent as other varieties, although their condition has been good. The market on Pearmain and Rome Beauty has been very firm. The supply of oranges will continue large through March but prices are somewhat firmer. The supply of Russian apples is declining. Arrivals of Australian apples are expected about the beginning of April. The Copenhagen demand for American apples has recently improved, following the oversupply in January, and the outlook for the remainder of the season is good, according to Mr. Steere.

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FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS

Jute production in India, which supplies practically all of the jute and its products imported into the United States, has had an upward tendency during the past 15 years. The peak was reached in 1926 with production in that year 45.5 per cent heavier than in 1916. Since 1926 the figures have been successively smaller, but production in 1929, according to preliminary estimates, was still 16.5 per cent higher than in 1916. The outstanding feature of the Indian jute industry is the continued increased domestic manufacture of jute products and their export. Since 1921 there has been some upward movement also in raw jute exports, but that movement represents a smaller share of the total production than was true in earlier years. The total volume of United States imports of jute and jute products has had an upward tendency since 1916. The increase has been carried largely by heavier imports of burlap, or gunny cloth. Imports of jute bags have been fairly steady, with a tendency to go lower in recent years, while raw jute imports have remained relatively constant.

World jute production

In 1926, the latest year for which figures for all reporting countries are available, India produced 99.4 per cent of the total jute production so reported. In 1921, the Indian crop represented 97.7 per cent of the total. The Northeast Provinces, Bihar, Bengal, and Assam, produce the entire Indian crop, with Bengal producing nearly 90 per cent of the whole. The other countries producing jute in commercial quantities are Nepal, Formosa, Japan, and Indo-China. The acreage planted to jute in India has shown a tendency to increase since 1921, when low prices in 1920 resulted in an unusually low area figure for the following season. The 1926 acreage was the largest in the past 15 years, and resulted in an unusually large crop for that season. The acreage in subsequent years has been below the 1926 level, but since 1925 the jute acreage in India has been more than doubled the 1921 acreage.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONTINUED

JUTE: Acreage and production in India, by provinces,
1916-1929

Year ended Dec. 31.	Total	Bengal a/	Bihar and Orissa	Assam
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1916	2,702,699	2,383,562	224,037	95,100
1917	2,735,999	2,412,427	223,272	100,300
1918	2,500,382	2,249,026	149,256	102,100
1919	2,838,875	2,498,145	203,430	137,300
1920	2,508,773	2,205,323	178,750	124,700
1921	1,518,358	1,329,190	108,368	80,800
1922	1,800,000	1,530,000	160,000	90,000
1923	2,787,508	2,444,408	223,200	119,900
1924	2,770,403	2,390,103	246,200	134,100
1925	3,115,200	2,715,500	263,300	136,500
1926	3,846,900	3,363,900	297,000	186,000
1927	3,374,100	2,962,100	241,000	171,000
1928	3,144,400	2,702,300	247,000	195,100
1929 b/	3,316,605	2,946,705	231,400	138,500
<u>Production</u>				
	Bales (400 lbs)	Bales (400 lbs)	Bales (400 lbs) c/	Bales (400 lbs)
1916	8,379,853	7,497,875	626,238	255,740
1917	8,929,067	7,948,956	734,262	245,849
1918	7,019,088	6,392,137	398,742	228,209
1919	8,540,750	7,637,630	570,720	332,400
1920	5,978,592	5,304,826	398,356	275,400
1921	4,065,309	3,605,921	304,918	154,400
1922	5,564,000	4,791,000	506,000	267,000
1923	8,473,455	7,534,055	600,600	338,800
1924	8,120,492	7,239,865	548,027	332,600
1925	9,000,000	8,020,700	700,000	279,300
1926	12,187,500	10,769,200	819,300	599,000
1927	10,238,000	9,054,700	717,000	466,300
1928	9,956,200	8,589,000	743,000	624,200
1929 b/	9,767,270	8,729,570	725,000	312,700

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from the Indian Trade Journal.

a/ Includes Cooch and Behar. b/ Preliminary. c/ Includes Nepal.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

JUTE: Acreage and production in specified countries,
average 1909-13, 1921-28
Acreage

Year ended Dec. 31	Formosa	Indo-China		Japan	Nepal
		Annan	Tonkin		
Av. 1909-13	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1921	5,372	- - - -	- - -	1,532	- - -
1922	4,974	- - -	- - -	1,601	- - -
1923	5,337	- - -	- - -	1,569	- - -
1924	5,533	- - -	- - -	1,631	- - -
1925	5,817	420	- - -	1,552	- - -
1926	5,654	420	297	1,473	- - -
1927	5,673	420	390	1,505	- - -
1928	5,765	400	351	1,490	- - -
	a/ 1,584		329	- - -	- - -

Production

	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>
Av. 1909-13	5,339	- - -	- - -	2,370	b/c/ 30,610
1921	5,066	- - -	- - -	2,912	29,963
1922	10,680	- - -	- - -	2,291	22,773
1923	7,316	- - -	- - -	2,430	23,070
1924	7,932	309	- - -	2,331	27,142
1925	7,860	331	- - -	2,253	18,921
1926	8,568	375	- - -	2,163	18,281
1927	8,047	375	- - -	2,349	- - -
1928	- - -	397	- - -	- - -	- - -

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official sources and International Institute of Agriculture.

a/ Area of concessions.

b/ Exports from Nepal to India.

c/ Fiscal year ended March 31.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

India export trade in jute and jute productsGunny cloth

The expanding export trade of India in gunny cloth, or burlap, illustrates the tendency toward larger domestic manufacture and away from exports of raw material. Preliminary figures for the calendar year 1928 indicated a continuance of the upward movement in exports of gunny cloth in evidence for the past 2 decades, the current figure being 64.4 per cent larger than the exports of 1910. Exports to the United States, the leading buyer of India gunny cloth, have shown a corresponding increase, with the 1928 figures 52.8 per cent larger than in 1910. An interesting feature is the decline in exports to the United Kingdom. From 1915 to 1920 exports to that country were from 3 to 4 times larger than from 1910 to 1914. From 1921 to date, however, the tendency has been downward, going below the pre-war volumes.

GUNNY CLOTH a/: Exports from India to specified countries, 1910-1928

Year ended Dec. 31	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	All other countries	Total
	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards	Yards
1910	680,284,522	41,137,390	4,773,500	244,955,743	971,151,155
1911	586,395,100	45,299,750	7,731,500	213,108,984	852,535,334
1912	639,343,916	39,765,625	4,712,700	269,561,586	953,483,827
1913	729,735,020	48,902,500	6,157,440	296,217,158	1,081,012,118
1914	742,572,306	49,947,736	4,666,500	230,283,292	1,027,469,834
1915	657,117,400	154,329,658	- - -	360,569,674	1,172,116,732
1916	642,630,328	198,322,350	- - -	370,822,399	1,211,775,077
1917	775,055,695	129,836,650	- - -	255,311,674	1,160,204,019
1918	724,314,885	113,208,000	- - -	367,498,271	1,205,021,156
1919	725,244,200	109,343,780	- - -	343,904,517	1,178,492,497
1920	942,070,800	109,548,982	- - -	384,692,353	1,436,312,135
1921	826,086,269	55,800,400	180,000	219,459,368	1,101,526,037
1922	913,119,141	55,558,086	b/	271,883,119	1,240,560,346
1923	946,626,389	61,735,700	- - -	316,294,307	1,324,656,396
1924	956,685,672	58,316,470	- - -	398,699,767	1,413,701,909
1925	1,047,577,400	67,490,383	- - -	369,622,371	1,484,690,154
1926	986,904,983	52,961,400	- - -	442,241,392	1,482,107,775
1927 c/	986,388,136	36,265,180	- - -	520,711,384	1,543,364,700
1928 c/	1,039,853,321	27,767,400	- - -	529,097,172	1,596,717,893

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from "Accounts Relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India". Issues for calendar years.

a/ Includes sacking gunny cloth and Hessian gunny cloth. b/ Included in "All other countries". c/ Preliminary.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

Gunny bags

Exports of gunny bags from India have shown a less regular movement than have exports of cloth. The peak in bag exports during the past 19 years came in 1916 when the figures were more than double those of 1910. From 1916 to 1922 a downward movement was in evidence, with exports for the latter year slightly below the 1910 level. From 1922 to date, however, the upward tendency again appeared, with current figures 33.1 per cent larger than 1910, but 39.2 per cent below 1916. In that trade, exports to the United States have been declining for the past 8 years and at present are below pre-war levels. The opposite is true of trade with the United Kingdom, which, while under the volume of the war years, continues above the pre-war levels.

GUNNY BAGS a/: Exports from India to specified countries, 1910-1928

Year ended Dec. 31	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	Other countries	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1910	49,775,170	35,053,780	6,575,300	284,219,850	375,624,100
1911	46,390,900	29,057,704	5,311,500	216,358,375	299,118,479
1912	48,601,296	28,740,277	6,228,040	219,066,688	302,637,301
1913	49,835,300	27,999,988	5,761,700	276,789,300	360,386,268
1914	63,821,800	34,835,988	3,533,592	268,762,927	370,954,307
1915	56,443,220	224,393,264	- - -	404,018,852	684,855,336
1916	37,781,700	336,546,400	- - -	449,169,306	823,497,406
1917	33,837,400	328,927,500	- - -	400,863,013	763,627,913
1918	48,199,500	204,217,700	- - -	421,545,420	673,962,620
1919	53,099,591	60,735,410	- - -	248,266,512	362,101,513
1920	52,396,700	47,445,848	- - -	414,571,601	514,414,149
1921	63,243,300	31,754,966	193,500	313,663,961	408,855,727
1922	41,229,600	30,074,840	1,565,800	265,450,436	338,320,676
1923	33,113,500	35,444,037	1,279,940	332,928,776	402,766,253
1924	22,077,475	43,220,009	1,774,060	349,026,773	416,098,317
1925	32,670,100	43,407,089	1,312,100	360,202,559	437,591,848
1926	30,794,418	39,933,712	1,902,200	373,605,535	446,235,866
1927 b/	20,203,943	46,861,009	2,031,300	377,438,458	446,534,710
1928 b/	22,038,004	44,523,860	1,355,663	431,571,496	499,989,025

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from "Accounts Relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India". Issues for calendar years.

a/ Includes sacking gunny bags and Hessian gunny bags.

b/ Preliminary.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

Raw jute

Aside from declines during the war years, exports of India raw jute have shown no marked tendency to either increase or decrease. The larger crops of recent years have made available larger quantities for export, but exports of the past 5 years have averaged about the same as from 1910 to 1914 when crops were considerably smaller than at present. In 1927 and 1928, however, exports were higher than usual. The United Kingdom and Germany take the bulk of the raw jute exports. They absorbed most of the increased exports of the last two years reported. During that period, exports to Germany were unusually heavy. Takings by the United Kingdom were above the general post-war level, but below pre-war figures. Exports to the United States, never an important consumer of raw jute, have shown little inclination to change in recent years.

JUTE(RAW): Exports from India to specified countries, 1910-1928

Year ended Dec. 31	United States	United Kingdom	Germany	Other countries	Total
	Tons a/	Tons &/	Tons a/	Tons a/	Tons a/
1910	58,121	250,759	143,378	201,698	653,956
1911	84,545	314,097	157,296	173,316	729,254
1912	104,715	349,548	182,748	222,575	859,586
1913	131,926	306,023	156,673	212,648	807,270
1914	97,594	218,684	79,553	134,372	530,203
1915	95,894	390,325	---	162,815	649,034
1916	121,756	252,595	---	149,711	524,062
1917	81,843	123,104	---	123,667	323,614
1918	96,313	201,199	---	95,901	393,413
1919	71,256	273,105	2,589	217,348	564,298
1920	97,074	189,423	47,196	164,863	498,556
1921	72,859	81,110	135,377	137,526	426,872
1922	95,510	175,080	151,911	204,710	627,211
1923	81,478	145,346	136,542	230,018	593,384
1924	64,122	170,293	176,059	266,435	676,909
1925	71,757	176,950	180,183	263,909	692,799
1926	74,785	127,302	156,679	258,403	617,169
1927 b/	96,585	236,280	247,461	328,112	908,438
1928 b/	96,198	208,943	254,412	337,276	886,829

Division of Statistical and Historical Research.

Compiled from "Accounts Relating to Sea-Borne Trade and Navigation of British India", for the calendar years.

a/ Tons of 2,240 pounds.

b/ Preliminary.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS CONT'D

United States imports of jute and jute productsBurlap

The upward trend in United States imports of burlap is evident for the past 21 years reached a peak in 1929. Burlap is the leading item in the United States imports of jute and jute products. The 1929 total was 643,645,000 pounds, or 2.8 per cent higher than that of 1925, the preceding peak year, and 90.9 per cent above imports for 1909, the year of smallest imports during the period indicated. The larger imports of burlap are in line with the upward movement in the exports of the India product designated as gunny cloth.

From 1909 to 1918, annual imports of burlap varied between 337,000,000 pounds in the former year and 448,000,000 pounds, the quantity imported in 1917. In the second decade, 1920 was the first year to show a material advance over figures for the preceding 10 years, with a total of about 572,000,000 pounds. A decline in 1920 was followed by a generally upward movement which culminated in imports for 1925 totaling 626,000,000 pounds. Imports for the next two years were successively lower, but an upward turn came in 1923. Imports for that year were 3.7 per cent under the peak reached in 1929 and only slightly below the preceding high point of 1925. Practically all of the burlap imported into the United States is consumed within the country. Producers and processors of agricultural products are the largest users of burlap. See import table, page 234.

Raw jute and jute butts

Figures on imports of raw jute and jute butts since 1918 show no definite trend. Imports during 1929 reached 87,819 long tons, a decline of 4.9 per cent below the figures for 1927, and of 8.5 per cent below 1920, the peak year for the period. During the eleven years 1919 to 1929, the low point in raw jute imports was reached in 1919, when 62,332 long tons were brought in. In the 10 years 1909 to 1918, imports fluctuated much more sharply than in the later period, but the trade averaged heavier than in the 1919-1929 period. Imports for 1909 reached the high point of 156,685 long tons, but two years later imports were down to a low level of 55,238 long tons. So far the United States imports of raw jute have not approached the 1909 level. See table, page 234.

Jute bags

The number of jute bags entering the United States in 1929 reached little more than 32,000,000, a drop of about 14 per cent below 1928, and well below those of any year since 1911, the first year for which separate figures are available. Generally speaking, the United States import trade in jute bags has been fairly constant. In the past decade the heaviest imports occurred in 1921 with a total of over 65,000,000 bags. See table, page 235.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

BURLAPS: Net imports into the United States, 1909 to 1928.

Year ended June 30	Imports 1,000 pounds	Re-exports 1,000 pounds	Net imports 1,000 pounds	Calander year	Imports 1,000 pounds	Re-exports 1,000 pounds	Net imports 1,000 pounds
1909 ..	337,163	612	336,551	1918 ..	436,397	5,466	430,931
1910 ..	425,507	427	425,080	1919 ..	446,056	7,259	438,797
1911 ..	396,551	646	395,905	1920 ..	571,534	4,364	567,170
1912 ..	368,398	1,097	367,301	1921 ..	475,140	4,039	471,101
1913 ..	420,599	1,950	418,649	1922 ..	521,235	6,363	514,872
1914 ..	371,285	614	370,671	1923 ..	598,473	1,333	597,140
1915 ..	399,124	3,656	395,468	1924 ..	575,653	1,821	573,832
1916 ..	384,310	3,599	380,711	1925 ..	625,816	2,465	623,351
1917 ..	448,185	3,948	444,237	1926 ..	598,977	3,344	595,633
1918 ..	443,816	5,151	438,665	1927 ..	569,649	3,008	566,641
				1928 ..	619,987	618	619,369
				1929 ..	643,645	a/	a/

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States." a/ Not available.

JUTE AND JUTE BUTTS: Net imports into the United States, 1909 to 1928

Year ended June 30	Imports Long tons	Re-exports Long tons	Net imports Long tons	Calander year	Imports Long tons	Re-exports Long tons	Net imports Long tons
1909 ..	156,685	286	156,399	1918 ..	71,414	1,563	69,851
1910 ..	68,155	391	67,764	1919 ..	62,332	1,630	60,702
1911 ..	65,238	219	65,019	1920 ..	96,039	3,507	92,532
1912 ..	101,001	290	100,711	1921 ..	62,416	732	61,684
1913 ..	125,389	188	125,201	1922 ..	77,939	1,133	76,806
1914 ..	106,033	387	105,646	1923 ..	85,982	1,585	82,397
1915 ..	83,140	607	82,533	1924 ..	67,904	2,018	65,886
1916 ..	108,322	75	108,247	1925 ..	64,551	844	63,707
1917 ..	112,695	492	112,203	1926 ..	68,763	477	68,286
1918 ..	78,312	1,109	77,203	1927 ..	92,415	324	92,021
				1928 ..	90,049	1,039	89,010
				1929 ..	87,819	a/	a/

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States." a/ Not available.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

JUTE BAGS: Net imports into the United States, 1909-1928

Year ending June 30	Imports	Re-exports	Net imports
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909.....	---	---	---
1910	---	---	---
1911.....	49,717,689	888,505	48,829,184
1912.....	42,313,911	1,092,612	41,221,299
1913.....	51,800,037	819,162	50,980,875
1914.....	57,035,347	1,018,423	56,016,924
1915.....	a/50,978,524	818,850	50,159,674
1916.....	a/57,368,587	2,385,220	54,483,367
1917.....	35,221,113	768,532	34,-52,591
1918.....	34,088,997	6,526,937	27,562,060
Calendar year			
1918	35,622,487	10,819,388	24,803,099
1919	46,216,245	12,284,107	33,982,138
1920	51,427,316	13,349,514	38,077,802
1921	65,249,786	4,768,079	60,481,707
1922	50,205,487	5,965,905	44,239,582
1923	40,078,721	5,365,382	34,712,839
1924	35,412,510	9,254,686	26,157,824
1925	48,070,063	6,155,214	41,914,849
1926	47,394,577	6,396,046	40,998,531
1927	38,793,415	4,913,461	33,879,954
1928	42,188,827	3,229,611	38,959,216
1929	32,193,328		

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1909-1910. Quantity not separately stated.

a/ Not including imports from the Philippine Islands (free); 1915, \$10 (88 pounds); 1916 \$120 (1,500 pounds).

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

Notes on jute cultivation in India a/Growing conditions

Jute requires a hot, steaming climate with the temperature ranging between 70 and 100 Fahrenheit and a rainfall of at least 40 inches well distributed during the growing season. There are two entirely different species of jute and so far all attempts to cross them have failed. They are corchorus capsularis, round-fruited bitter jute, and corchorus olitorius, long-fruited sweet jute. The corchorus olitorius jute tends to grow straighter and has the larger leaves. The earlier the bitter jute is sown the better. On very low land liable to deep immersion it is commonly sown in the middle of February. On the other hand, if the sweet jute be sown before the middle of April it does not develop one straight stem, but reverts to the wild state and becomes bush-branching and flowers prematurely. On this account it must be grown on high lands because a late sown crop on low land would usually be water-logged by early rains. On high land it can also be sown at a later date.

These cultural characteristics reflect the climatic features of the respective provinces where each variety is grown. For instance, Assam and Eastern and Northern Bengal get early showers, which enable the bulk of corchorus capsularis jute to be sown before the middle of April. On the other hand, the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, where corchorus olitorius is grown, do not generally get any rain of importance before the beginning of May after which sowing of corchorus olitorius goes on until the first week of June, nearly two months after the completion of sowings of corchorus capsularis.

On the whole it may be said that corchorus olitorius is a highland jute, i. e., that while it is not killed by standing in water for a time, when more or less mature it is grown on land which is not normally inundated, beyond such water as remains on it as the result of heavy rains. By contrast, corchorus capsularis is cultivated on land which often becomes immersed to 6 feet or more before the crop is cut. It is not to be concluded from this, however, that either species of jute is a swamp plant. Few crops are more sensitive to excessive moisture in the soil than jute in early stages and a young jute crop, once water-logged, will never fully recover, even if the land dries or is drained afterward.

It may be taken for granted that ideal conditions of warmth and moisture such as would suit a highland tropical plant are exactly those

a/ Information in this section was secured from Lyster H. Dewey, Senior Botanist in charge of Fiber Plants, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture; from an article by the Director of Agriculture for Bengal in "Tropical Agriculture" for May 1928, and from W. H. Minor, American Vice Consul at Calcutta.

FOREIGN JUTE PRODUCTION AND UNITED STATES IMPORTS, CONT'D

which jute requires in its earlier stages. Jute can be cultivated on most kinds of soil which have depth; the plant is a rapid grower, producing from 10 to 20 tons of green matter in from 100 to 120 days. Therefore, the land must obviously be in good condition, with plenty of available plant food.

Cultivation and preparation for market

The seed is small, and may be drilled or sown broadcast. After sowing the seed is lightly harrowed, and surface is then slightly compacted by drawing a chain harrow or a light log of wood or a bamboo ladder over it. Weeding and thinning take place when the crop is 2 to 3 inches high. After thinning, in normal weather of alternate sunshine and rain, just grows rapidly, and a crop sown in the middle of April may be from 7 to 10 or more feet high by the middle of July.

Cutting can be done with a reaping machine in fields which are large enough, but this is usually impossible in Bengal where the average plot is only about one-third acre and where the sickle is always used. The cut jute is tied into bundles about 1 foot in diameter. Sometimes the bundles are not steeped immediately but left for two or three days in rows of bundles, so arranged that only the leafy portions of the bundles are exposed. In this way the leaves wither and during the process the stems begin to sweat, thus softening the bark and shortening the steeping period. If extra fine fiber is the object, the bundles, after shedding of the leaves, are placed upright for three or four days in water about 2-1/2 feet deep. This enables retting to commence first in the tougher lower portion of the stems and tends to ensure more even retting when subsequently the whole bundle is immersed.

The speed of retting depends chiefly on the temperature of the water, about 95° Fahrenheit being the best heat. At this temperature, the retting of an ordinary crop would be completed in from 8 to 10 days. In lower temperature the time increases rapidly. In Eastern Bengal, the retted fibre is usually stripped from each stem singly, beginning at the base of the stem. The stripped fibre is thoroughly washed in water, dried, and rolled into bundles, or baled, for the market. Stripping, a tedious process, is often done by women; the unskilled laborer may strip only 7 to 10 pounds a day, while a skilled man may strip from 80 to 100 pounds.

Though jute is the weakest and least durable of all fibers, it is now used in larger quantities than any other plant fiber except cotton. It is the cheapest and most easily spun of all fibers. Jute fiber has been used by the natives along the banks of the Ganges River in their village industries for centuries. The first known shipments of jute from Bengal were in 1795 by the officers of the East India Trading Company. Forty years later pure jute yarn was made and sold in Dundee, Scotland. Subsequent exports of raw material grew rapidly, especially during the Crimean and American Civil Wars, when the supplies of Russian flax and American cotton were cut off from the European markets.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909- 1913	1926 <u>bushels</u>	1927 <u>bushels</u>	1928 <u>bushels</u>	1929 <u>bushels</u>	Per cent 1929 is of 1928 Per cent
WHEAT	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
United States	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada.....	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total N. America (4)	893,909	1,248,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,739	74.9
Europe, 27 count, prev. reported.....	1,138,188	1,098,117	1,176,792	1,292,202	1,315,242	101.8
Rumania, revised.....	b/ 158,672	110,883	96,734	115,544	84,510	73.1
Total Europe (28)....	1,346,860	1,209,000	1,273,526	1,407,746	1,399,752	99.4
Africa (4).....	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4).....	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (40)...	2,725,642	2,926,765	3,138,865	3,341,776	3,007,500	90.0
Southern Hemisphere, 2 count. prev. rept'd ..	153,093	229,109	244,837	314,290	150,579	47.9
Australia, revised.....	90,497	160,762	118,200	159,790	125,000	78.2
New Zealand.....	6,925	7,952	9,541	8,833	7,091	80.5
Total S. Hemis (4)....	250,515	397,823	572,578	482,913	282,670	58.5
Total above count. (44)	2,976,157	3,324,588	3,511,443	3,824,689	3,290,170	86.0
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,401,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
RYE						
United States.....	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada.....	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (24).....	975,506	751,596	812,443	901,139	901,005	100.0
Total N. Hemis (26)....	1,013,693	804,570	885,558	959,123	954,795	99.5
Argentina.....	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,370	57.0
Total above count. (27)	1,014,333	807,838	892,172	966,789	959,165	99.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	969,000	

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Four year average.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 ^{a/}	Average 1909- 1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent 1929 is of 1928
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
United States	184,812	184,905	265,882	357,437	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	204,892	362,820	493,378	409,418	88.9
Europe, 27 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	619,266	571,188	560,879	653,611	706,777	108.1
Spain, revised	74,689	96,284	92,220	82,852	97,521	117.7
Total Europe (28)	693,955	567,472	653,099	736,463	604,298	109.2
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	701,000	674,000	659,000	743,000	810,000	109.0
North Africa (4).....	103,667	71,672	84,283	111,375	103,497	92.9
Asia (3)	153,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,014	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (37)	1,160,736	1,159,138	1,233,921	1,471,055	1,459,227	95.2
Southern Hemis., 3 count. prev. reported	5,747	19,517	15,484	17,968	17,445	97.1
New Zealand.....	1,264	1,295	895	814	639	84.6
Total South. Hemis. (4)	7,011	20,812	16,382	13,782	18,184	96.5
Total above count. (41)	1,167,747	1,179,950	1,250,303	1,489,637	1,477,361	99.2
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,660,000	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2).....	1,495,097	1,330,264	1,622,307	1,291,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe, 26 count. prev. rept'd and unchanged	1,257,264	1,762,345	1,566,202	1,201,569	1,947,591	103.1
Spain, reviscd.....	29,110	37,688	39,216	34,782	45,071	129.6
Total Europe (27)	1,326,374	1,800,033	1,705,434	1,836,331	1,992,362	108.5
Est. European total excl. Russia.....	1,931,000	1,845,000	1,733,000	1,821,000	2,032,000	103.3
North Africa (3).....	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon.....	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis. (33)	1,559,277	1,443,372	1,542,357	1,746,947	1,536,002	94.4
Southern Hemis., 3 count. prev. reported.....	65,192	73,838	61,535	76,737	79,267	103.3
New Zealand	17,976	6,091	4,695	3,736	3,853	103.3
Total S. Hemis. (4)	83,170	79,929	66,230	80,473	83,125	103.3
Total above count. (37)	3,482,447	3,523,301	3,408,587	3,827,420	3,619,127	94.6
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,609,000	94.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China.....	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,926,000		

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average	1926	1927	1928	1929	Per cent
	1909-1913					1929 is of 1928
CORN	1,000 bushels	Per cent				
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4).....	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,208	92.4
Europe, 10 count. prev.						
rept'd & unchanged ...	540,240	621,319	441,464	345,310	603,720	174.3
Spain, revised	26,548	17,186	26,104	21,374	25,082	117.3
Total Europe (11).....	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	628,802	171.5
Est. European total						
excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	381,000	644,000	169.0
Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	12,247	12,018	98.1
Asia (2).....	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21)...	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,362,009	3,393,260	101.1
Est. N. Hemis. total						
excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,622,000	3,666,000	101.2
Est. world total excl.						
Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,339,000	4,214,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FRANCE: Winter grain area, 1926 to 1930

Year	Winter wheat	Winter rye	Winter barley	Winter oats
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1926	12,797	2,151	427	2,101
1927	12,976	2,048	387	2,017
1928.....	12,902	1,982	475	2,133
1929	12,673	1,966	421	2,155
1930.....	12,608	1,910	425	2,118

International Institute of Agriculture.

NEW ZEALAND: Grain production, 1926-27 to 1929-30

Year	Wheat	Oats	Barley
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1926-27.....	7,952	6,091	1,295
1927-28	9,541	4,695	898
1928-29	8,833	3,736	814
1929-30	7,091	3,858	689

International Institute of Agriculture.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS <u>Year beginning</u>	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
July 1								
United States	36,580	56,996	137	18	342	Feb. 15	43,405	18,370
Canada.....	25,122	30,668				Jan. 31	28,721	5,145
Argentina....	11,533	b/3,458	b/ 17			Feb. 1	b/ 917	b/3,475
Danubian count. b/...	27,242	19,400	300			Feb. 1	17,133	54,200
Total.....	100,542	123,530					95,176	82,190
CATS, EXPORTS: <u>Year beginning</u>								
July 1								
United States	9,621	16,302	24	27	37	Feb. 15	11,894	6,386
Canada.....	7,424	19,532				Jan. 31	13,470	3,422
Argentina....	28,751	b/34,102	b/ 130			Feb. 1	b/7,654	b/8,492
Danubian count. b/...	373	49	0			Feb. 1	49	985
Total....	45,674	59,995					33,067	19,345
Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported			
1927-28	1928-29	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30	
1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>Year beginning</u>								
November 1								
United States	20,556	41,636	186	177	130	Feb. 15	23,071	2,612
Danubian count. b/	15,266	531	636			Feb. 1	111	12,300
Argentina....	268,625	b/206,317	b/2,563	b/3,730	b/3,607	Feb. 15	45,355	b/49,743
Union of South Africa	23,809	b/ 22,457	b/ 306			Feb. 1	b/4,286	b/ 4,157
IMPOSES: <u>Year beginning</u>								
November 1								
United States	1,436	349					60	118
Total exp. less U.S. imports..	326,500	271,092					72,763	33,699

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white	No. 2		
	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Nov. 22	86	92	86	89	98	76	92	74	46	46	64	61
29	84	87	85	88	96	75	84	71	46	45	63	61
Dec. 6	83	88	84	90	94	75	81	73	47	46	63	62
13	82	88	90	97	94	74	80	72	47	45	62	59
			May	May	Feb.	Jan.						
20	83	87	91	96	97	73	80	71	46	44	61	58
27	85	89	91	96	97	73	82	71	46	46	62	58
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
Jan. 3	85	85	91	96	97	72	81	71	46	44	60	59
10	87	85	93	95	98	68	83	67	47	45	62	59
17	94	87	100	95	100	67	88	66	50	45	66	57
24	97	86	102	93	103	65	90	65	52	45	69	57
					Feb.							
31	97	83	101	91	101	64	89	65	52	44	70	57
Feb. 7	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
14	94	84	99	92	89	63	88	63	51	45	71	58

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

PEANUTS: Spot quotations, unpacked, ex warehouse, Tsingtao, China,
December 31, 1929 and January 31, 1930

Grade	Per picul of 133.33 pounds		Equivalent per 100 pounds	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Dec. 31 a/	Jan. 31 b/	Dec. 31	Jan. 31
<u>Shelled</u>				
F.A.Q.	9.55	9.70	2.64	2.54
28/30	10.70	10.60	2.96	2.77
30/32	10.30	10.50	2.86	2.75
28/40	10.20	10.35	2.85	2.71
<u>Unshelled</u>				
F.A.Q.	7.20	7.20	1.99	1.88
11/12	8.60	8.50	2.38	2.22
12/13	8.30	8.20	2.30	2.15
13/14	8.00	8.00	2.22	2.09

a/ The Yuan dollar on December 31 was quoted at 36.92 cents.

b/ The Yuan dollar on January 31 was quoted at 34.88 cents.

SUGAR: World Production as Estimated by Willett and Gray, F.O.Licht
and Lamborn

Country	Willett and Gray		F. O. Licht		Lamborn	
	Estimate of Feb. 13, 1930		January 31, 1930		February 14, 1930	
	1928-29	1929-30 Preliminary	1928-29	1929-30 Preliminary	1928-29	1929-30 Preliminary
	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons	1,000 s. tons
Europe	9,454	9,307	9,357	9,276	9,356	9,193
North America	9,551	9,207	9,747	9,314	9,728	9,384
South America	1,776	1,748	1,973	1,945	2,007	1,953
Africa	835	778	880	882	869	853
Asia	8,193	8,194	8,910	8,423	8,776	8,467
Oceania	707	673	694	688	688	672
Total World	30,516	29,907	31,561	30,528	31,424	30,522
Decrease from 1928-29						
Short tons		609		1,033		902
Per cent		2.0		3.3		2.9

GRANO ONIONS: Shipments from Spain to the United States

Steamer	Due New York	Cases	Half cases	Crates	Equivalent in bushels a/
Reported due in					
" " "	Aug.	137	24,164	74,540	85,745
" " "	Sept.	---	36,215	107,371	124,685
" " "	Oct.	---	50,020	146,860	171,105
" " "	Nov.	---	29,548	40,041	65,107
" " "	Dec.	407	22,652	24,399	46,008
" " "	Jan.	---	47,801	43,642	89,052
February schedule					
Excellency	Feb. 6	---	9,274	20,644	26,654
Austvard	" 6	---	1,953	21,644	18,931
Exminster	" 18	---	2,362	10,900	11,133
Marie	" 21	---	4,211	7,639	10,767
Norvard	" 25	---	2,289	7,420	8,369
Hinnoy	" 25	---	4,341	8,498	11,579
Extension	" 28	---	4,999	8,946	12,587
Total to Feb. 28		544	239,331	522,544	681,823
Total to Feb. 28 last season		3,337	376,183	746,820	1,020,706

a/ A case is equivalent to 2.32 bushels, a half case to 1.16 bushels, and a crate to 0.77 bushels.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-February 15, 1928-29 and 1929-30
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-February 15, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Feb. 15		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
GRAINS:						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat a/	77,274	70,054	1,001	1,593	2,380	1,422
Wheat flour b/	38,000	37,882	785	1,377	395	714
Rye	8,544	2,396	3	9	1	10
Corn	27,117	5,212	108	186	177	160
Oats	8,913	4,077	26	24	27	37
Barley a/	48,393	18,337	230	1137	18	342
	Jan. 1	Feb. 15				
PORK:						
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Hams and shoulders, inc. Wiltshire sides ..	12,562	5,905	1,179	707	838	1,095
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides.....	18,629	21,394	3,732	3,947	2,096	3,546
Lard	117,029	95,684	12,479	14,234	14,592	14,734
Pickled pork	4,318	1,582	270	127	196	301

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 817,000 bush., flour 32,500 bbls., San Francisco barley 342,000 bush., rice --- lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports	Shipments, week ending				Net movement from July as far as reported	
		1928-29	Feb.	Feb.	Feb.	To and incl.	1928-29
	1927-28 a/	1	8	15	bush.	bush.	1929-30 bush.
North America b/	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Canada, 4 markets c/.....	452,423	499,942	6,212	6,136	5,203	Feb. 15	353,314
Australia	333,335	458,649	2,140	1,414	2,262	" "	358,958
United States....	206,259	163,687	2,970	2,775	2,136	" "	104,265
Argentina	178,135	216,722	2,732	2,339	2,205	" "	100,998
Australia	72,962	107,937	1,220	2,056	1,592	" "	57,456
Russia	5,408	8	256	696	1,096	" "	35,628
Danube & Bul. d/	32,847	33,842	128	16	272	" "	8
British India ..	15,668	e-21,739	0	0	0	" "	2,048
Total f/.....	757,443	830,712	10,548	11,243	10,968		519,408
							365,304

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreets, weeks ending Thursday, includes flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports.

f/ Total of trade figures, including North America as reported by Bradstreets.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Feb. 21, 1929	Feb. 13, 1930	Feb. 20, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.50	36.50	35.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	33.29	35.86	34.52
Berlin, 1a quality	33.25	34.14	33.49
London: a/			
Danish	41.60	38.29	37.58
Dutch, unsalted	44.54	40.74	39.54
New Zealand	37.37	32.35	31.72
New Zealand, unsalted	39.97	36.33	35.20
Australian	37.37	31.98	30.85
Australian, unsalted	39.11	32.42	31.72
Argentine, unsalted	33.02	33.07	31.28

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended		
		Feb. 20, 1929	Feb. 12, 1930	Feb. 19, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets .	Number	66,309	66,354	62,173
Prices of hogs, Berlin	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.37	16.80	16.64
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg..	"	14.10	12.50	12.60
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	13,345	11,352	10,578
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/..	\$ per 100 lbs.	13.53	12.38	12.17
American short cut green hams	"	20.64	23.03	23.03
American green bellies	"	18.03	18.36	18.03
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	23.25	24.12	23.90
Canadian green sides	"	b/	23.03	23.03

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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